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The People

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THIRD EDITION.
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)
THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.
Treaties Between Austria, Ger-
many and Italy.
Arrangement with England.

VIENNA, February 11.—The *Neue Presse* to-day publishes intelligence which it describes as emanating from a trustworthy source in Rome, giving the main features of the treaties of alliance between Austria, Germany, and Italy. The agreement between Austria and Italy pledges the former power to observe a benevolent neutrality in the event of a Franco-Italian war, and requires Italy to maintain a similar attitude in a war between Austria and Russia. Finally, Austria undertakes to promote Italian interests in the Mediterranean as far as may be in her power, and to take no action in the Balkan Peninsula without previous understanding with Italy. The treaty between Italy and Germany contains the formal assurance that neither of the contracting parties will break the peace in an arbitrary manner. Should either of them be attacked by France the two powers engage to assist each other with all the military forces at their disposal. A clause appended to the treaties provides that France and Russia undertake a joint offensive war against Austria and Germany, or even against Germany alone, and the united forces of the three allied States will enter the field. The *Neue Presse* adds that the above treaties are supplemented by special arrangements between Italy, Austria, and Great Britain, having for their object the defence of the Austrian and Italian coasts against a hostile landing.

Lord Salisbury's speech in the House of Lords on Thursday has, it is said, produced an excellent impression in Vienna. In Berlin, his statement that England adheres to the traditions of her Eastern policy, has not only met with marked approval in official circles, but has also awakened considerable enthusiasm amongst the public at large. The French papers are not quite satisfied with Lord Salisbury's management of the foreign affairs of England. They consider that the British Prime Minister ought not only to be on good terms with Russia and France, but join them to put down the supremacy of Germany.

TERRIBLE AVALANCHES IN AUSTRIA.

A Railway Station and Train Buried—Loss of Life.

MUNICH, February 11.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes a telegram from Friedrichshafen stating that a fresh avalanche has occurred on the Arlberg Railway, completely burying the station of Langen, together with a mail train. It is added that a rescue party, consisting of 2,000 men, is at work.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that tremendous avalanches are reported to have taken place all along the Arlberg Railway, which have buried railway stations and covered the line, killing several persons employed upon the railway. Traffic on the line has been stopped for a week. Similar occurrences are also reported from the Salskammergut. Between the popular summer watering-places of Hallstadt and Aussee an enormous avalanche came thundering down the side of one of the intervening mountains, and carrying with it a whole pine forest which had covered the side of the mountain, crashed down on the railway line below, burying this to a considerable depth over a distance of nearly three-quarters of a mile. There does not, however, in this case, appear to have been any loss of life; but many people, while hunting in the forests which abound in the Salskammergut, have been overtaken by lesser avalanches or caught in snowstorms and frozen to death.

AGRARIAN MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

Wholesale Arrests.

St. PETERSBURG, February 8.—A large number of arrests have been effected during the past few days in the Government of Kasan, and in many parts of Southern Russia. They are believed to be due to the discovery of an agrarian movement with widely-extended ramifications.

ARTFUL FRAUDS ON TRADESMEN.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Friday, Charlotte Adams, or Adams, 42, married, was indicted for attempting to obtain goods from several tradesmen with intent to defraud.—On the 20th of January the prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Abel Drake Sampson, a confectioner, of Lancaster-road, Notting Hill, and produced a letter, at the same time saying, "I have brought you a new customer who lives at Elgin Avenue, Harrow-road. Send them, for to-morrow (Saturday) the servants are coming home, but the family will not be home until Monday. The gentleman is going to bring home a new wife. On the Monday I shall want some pie and pastry." The prisoner then left the shop, but returned in a few minutes, and, showing a slit in her pocket, said, "I've lost all my money," and asked Mr. Drake to advance her a small sum to enable her to go to her solicitor in Broad-street. On the things ordered being sent to Elgin Avenue, it was found that no person of the name given lived there. On the 17th of January the prisoner visited the shop of Mr. John Bodinade, oil and colourman, in the Harrow-road, and ordered a number of articles to be sent to 97, Portdown-road, which she said was for a young couple, who had taken the house that had been empty. She at the same time obtained 2s. 6d. from Mr. Bodinade, on the pretence that she wanted to go to Bow and to pay for a glass of ale she had at an adjacent public house, where she discovered that her pocket had been torn and her purse stolen.—The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mr. Henry (unclear) brings his successful nominee to a close at the Royal Marylebone Theatre on Friday next. "The Roman Rye" will be produced on Saturday, with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gascoigne and powerful company in the cast.

ARREST OF IRISH MEMBERS IN LONDON.

Caught at Westminster.—A Scene.

One of the most extraordinary scenes that has ever occurred in the history of Parliament was witnessed on Friday night in Palace Yard and just outside its gates after the adjournment of the House of Commons. It was understood that all the exits from the House were carefully guarded in order that Mr. Gilhooly might be arrested on charges under the Crimes Act. Mr. Gilhooly entered the House early in the day unobserved by the police, but later, when information had been conveyed to him of the precautions taken by the authorities, he came to the conclusion that he would be arrested that night. He spent the evening in writing letters to his friends, and he also had a conference just before the House adjourned with his Parliamentary chief. About twenty minutes past eleven Mr. Gilhooly left the House through the members' exit. He was accompanied by about 100 members, two of his colleagues walking on either side of him, while the rear was brought up by a sort of body-guard of members of the Irish and Radical parties. Passing through the west gate Mr. Gilhooly was confronted on the pavement by several detectives, who had been waiting many hours for his appearance. The hon. member's friends declined to stand aside, and an extraordinary scene followed. Members of the House of Commons were hustled by the detectives, the latter at the same time making use of such observations as "Get out of the way," "Behave yourselves," and "Mind your own business." Mr. Patrick O'Brien, who had stuck close to his friend, shouted, "It is my business. You haven't heard the last of me after your performance this afternoon." One of the men who had been shouting immediately said respectfully, "All right, Mr. O'Brien." "Produce the warrant," was the cry raised by Mr. Gilhooly's friends, one hon. member adding, "He would be justified in shooting you dead if you attempted to drag him away without a warrant." Inspector Quinn then produced the warrant and read part of it, the charge being that at Schell Mr. Gilhooly had incited to insurrection. A crowd then made towards Parliament-street. Mr. Parnell and his secretary, Mr. Campbell, being among those who looked on. Those who came out of Palace Yard with Mr. Gilhooly stuck to their places by his side as the party proceeded up Parliament-street, but they were surrounded by detectives and a number of members of the A Division in uniform. At twenty minutes to twelve the prisoner was taken into 22, Whitehall-place. A number of members followed, including Mr. Blane, Mr. Murphy, Colonel Nolan, Mr. McLaren, and Mr. E. Harrington. The warrant was then formally produced. Bail was offered to the amount of £1,000, but was refused. On Saturday morning Mr. Gilhooly was driven to Euston Station shortly before seven o'clock, in company with the two detectives—Inspector Quinn and Sergeant McIntyre—to escort him to Dublin.

Taken Under the Clock Tower.

Mr. Jasper Douglas Hyde, M.P., for whose arrest a warrant has been out for several months, and who has during that time evaded arrest, partly by shutting himself up in Lisfany Castle, Co. Waterford, and partly by living in seclusion in Brighton and elsewhere, was arrested in London on Friday afternoon by some of the many detectives on the watch for him. At twenty-five minutes past four, with Mr. G. O'Mara, of Limerick, he arrived at the Clock Tower entrance, just outside the precincts of the House of Commons. As he was leaving a cab, and had his foot caught in the step leading down into the vestibule, two constables in uniform and another in plain clothes stopped forward and stopped him. He struggled to get within the precincts of the house, but was pushed back and arrested. A constable produced the warrant, and Mr. Hyde was taken by the officers to the Criminal Investigation Department, 22, Whitehall-place. The warrant, which was endorsed by an English magistrate, charged him with unlawful assembly at Kilmacthomas, county Waterford, in November last. At a quarter past five a number of his friends, having heard of his arrest, went over to him from the House of Commons, and were admitted to see him. They afterwards accompanied him to the offices of the superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department next door, where they questioned him as to the conditions under which he was arrested. He complained that when seized he was actually within the precincts of the House, having placed his foot on the second step leading down into Palace Yard from Bridge-street. He also stated that in anticipation of his arrest he had obtained from the whips of the Irish Parliamentary party the necessary forms with which to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, so that the party should not suffer by the loss of his vote. He sent this application, he said, to the Speaker on Thursday evening. Mr. Hyde's friends could not find any informality in the warrant, and, after expressing their thanks to Inspector Littlechild for his courtesy in facilitating the interview, took their leave. A cab was then procured, and at ten minutes past six Mr. Hyde was taken to Euston Station, en route for Ireland. Mr. O'Mara, of Limerick, in whose company Mr. Hyde was when apprehended, in a conversation with a correspondent, said they were about to descend the stone steps leading to the subway, when Mr. Hyde was suddenly seized from behind and pulled violently back.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., Arrested in Mistake.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, the member for North Monaghan, was the victim of a singular mistake on the part of an Irish detective officer on Friday afternoon. He was walking out of the gates of New Palace Yard when a man in plain clothes stepped up to him and said, "I beg your pardon, sir, but I have a warrant for your arrest, and I must ask you to go to Scotland Yard with me." Mr. O'Brien, who is a gentleman below the middle height, and bearded, turned to the man and said, "Very well; where is your warrant?" The man, who was a plain clothes officer of the Irish constabulary, thereupon beckoned to a colleague and said, "Go and get the warrant." Mr. O'Brien then said he was willing to accompany the officer then and there, and that they need not wait for the warrant, and accordingly they proceeded along Whitehall. They had not gone far when a third officer ran after them, and calling the first man aside, looked at Mr. O'Brien dubiously and compared his appearance with something he held in his hand. The first man then came back to Mr. O'Brien, and said, "You are not Mr. Gilhooly. I have your name; I have made

a mistake." Mr. O'Brien replied, "I cannot help that; you have arrested me, and I am in custody, and you must take me to Scotland Yard with you." The officer said he should not do that; there was a mistake, and he had nothing more to do with Mr. O'Brien. The latter rejoined that he intended that the matter should not rest there, and further apologies were subsequently made.

WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Terrible Sufferings.

The White Star steamer *Germanic*, from New York, which arrived at Queensdown on Friday, brings intelligence of the arrival at New York, on the 2nd inst., of the British ship *McDonough*, from Buenos Ayres, having on board Captain Young, of the British schooner *Lizzie Perry*, wrecked on the south part of Barbadoes Island on December 10th. Captain Young relates that, at the time of stranding, the *Lizzie Perry* had on board two of the crew of the last ship *Alfred Watts*. Twenty-eight persons were on board when the ship left Philadelphia on October 11th for Hogo. Captain Young's story leaves no doubt of the loss of the *Alfred Watts*, and of the death of young A. B. Oakford, son of the Philadelphia merchant of that name, who was a passenger on the ship. The vessel was struck by a hurricane off the Bahamas only a week after leaving port. A huge wave washed every one overboard but young Oakford, and five of the crew managed to get upon a piece of the forecastle that floated near them. They were thirty-six hours on the raft, and were making progress towards the wreck of the *Alfred Watts*. Suddenly Oakford clasped his hands, declaring that he saw land. His companions told him that it was only imaginary, but he said he would swim to it, and plunged into the water, but he was seized by a shark and dragged under. Three other men suffered a like fate in trying to reach the wreck by swimming. Linn and Magnus, the only two remaining upon the raft, reached the water-logged hull, and lived upon it for thirty-one days, when on November 30th the *Lizzie Perry* rescued them.

AN ESCAPE.

In the Dublin Commission Court on Thursday a young woman, Marian Rudd, was indicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act for attempting to induce a young girl named Muriel Goodison to leave her home for immoral purposes.—Miss Goodison deposed that the prisoner had met her on several occasions in the evening and had tried to introduce her to gentlemen whom they met, and who appeared to know the prisoner.—For the defence the Rev. Mr. Webster, a Protestant clergyman, proved that the house in which the prisoner lived was a decent house and the prisoner's family respectable. The prisoner was examined, and stated that she lived in Mercer-street with her mother, sisters, and three brothers in one room. Her father was a printer. She only met the prosecutrix twice at the railway station, and she denied categorically all the incriminating facts sworn to by the prosecutrix. Her mother and a brother gave corroborative evidence as to her character. At the close of the case, the jury, being unable to agree to a verdict, were discharged, and the prisoner allowed out on her own bail to appear when called on.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN THE FOOT-BALL FIELD.

About a fortnight ago a man named James Murphy was playing in a football match (Rugby rules) between Birkenhead Park and Litherland. The ball was out of touch, and on being thrown in, Murphy and another player made a dash for it. Murphy receiving his opponent's elbow in his throat with such force as to burst his windpipe. He was taken to the hospital and a tube inserted in his throat, but he never rallied, and died on Friday at Bootle.

A SCOTCH PIPER'S ACTION.

At the Middlesex Sheriff's Court on Thursday, before Mr. Under-sheriff Burchell and a jury, the case of Francis James Lindsay Blackwood, an action for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment and libel, in which judgment had been allowed to go by default in the High Court of Justice, came on for the assessment of damages.—Mr. Murphy, Q.C., stated that the plaintiff was a young Scotchman, who had been in the service of the defendant, a retired naval officer, residing at Norton Court, Faversham. He left the service of Mr. Mellor, of 21, Hyde Park-place, London, for the service of the defendant, to whom he was to fulfil the duties of piper and valet. After he had been with the defendant two or three months, no fault having hitherto been found with him, the plaintiff received intelligence that his brother was lying seriously ill in Ross-shire, and he applied for and obtained leave of absence for a week, to pay him a visit. Part of the terms upon which the plaintiff was employed was that he should be provided with three suits of clothes a year, and in one of these he went away. He was also on his way to the station to return to a Mr. Buchanan of Faversham, some baggage which had been borrowed, and to pay 15s. for the use of them. The plaintiff left the 15s. but postponed payment of the 15s. until his return. Mr. Buchanan not being at home when he called, Mr. Mellor, the defendant's valet, informed him that his brother was much better, and that there was no need to make the journey to Scotland. He then went to the house of his former employer, Mr. Mellor, from which address he wrote Mr. Blackwood letters to the effect that he did not intend to return, and that she "had better look out for another piper." He mentioned, further, that on receipt of 30s. due in respect of some brogues and a week's wages, he would return the suit, and that he would either send the 15s. due to Mr. Buchanan, or she might deduct it from the amount which he claimed to be due to him. On the following day plaintiff was arrested, defendant having sworn an information that he (plaintiff) had stolen the clothes and 15s. Plaintiff was taken to Faversham, where he was remanded in the absence of the defendant. On the remand defendant appeared, but the case broke down on cross-examination and the plaintiff was discharged. The alleged libel was contained in a telegram which defendant had sent to Mr. Mellor, in which he said, "I hear my piper has gone back to you. He left me yesterday on leave to see his brother, saying he was dangerously ill in Scotland. He has my clothes on, and was to come back on Tuesday." In cross-examination, the plaintiff admitted that Mrs. Blackwood had been kind to him and taken his part when he was accused of seducing a servant in Mr. Mellor's employ—a woman older than himself.—Eventually a verdict for £40 was returned.

Snow has fallen to such a depth in Vienna that traffic in the streets is greatly impeded.

THE ALLEGED "KING OF THE FORGERS."

At the Bow-street Police Court on Friday, Ralph Cooper, alias William Ringold Cooper, aged 40, was charged, on remand, before Mr. Bridge with forging and uttering a cheque for £2,670 with intent to defraud the London and Westminster Bank (Bloomsbury branch). Mr. Forbes, Fulton prosecuted; and Mr. St. John Wontner defended.—The forgery was effected in the name of Messrs. Goodall and Sons, playing card makers, and the amount was obtained on the 20th of August last, immediately before the closing of the bank. Evidence has already been given by a young man named Lorrimer, who replied to an advertisement for a clerk. He applied at 58, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, and alleged that the prisoner was the man who engaged him as clerk, and requested him to present the forged cheque. He did so, and returned with the money. He handed it to the prisoner, Mr. Wontner, on the last occasion, cross-examined Lorrimer with a view of showing that it was a case of mistaken identity.—Mrs. Eliza Malmstrom, of 58, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, deposed that on the 19th August the prisoner called and took three rooms in her house at a weekly rental of £1 15s. He gave the name of Sloan. He appeared to be suffering from a cold. He asked if any one called that they might be shown in. The witness Lorrimer called shortly afterwards. Subsequently the prisoner went away, and the witness did not see him again until he was in custody. She then picked him out from other men.—Mr. Wontner cross-examined with a view of showing that the witness had mistaken the identity, and said he had a perfect answer to the charge. Witness adhered to her evidence.—Mr. Marshall, clerk at the Bloomsbury branch of the London and Westminster Bank, recalled, deposed that he knew the prisoner as having had a private account at the bank last year. The witness identified several cheques signed by the prisoner. To the best of the witness's belief the bill of exchange and other papers produced were in the prisoner's handwriting.—By Mr. Wontner: The bank had made an advance to the prisoner on one occasion. The account was still open, with a balance to the prisoner's credit. The witness could not state the amount.—Other evidence of a formal character was given, and the prisoner was again remanded.

A TERRIBLE WOMAN.

An elderly man, whose face was surgically bandaged, stated at the Thames Police Court on Friday that about three weeks ago a woman deliberately gouged out his eye.—In answer to Mr. Lushington, the man stated that on the day in question he was going upstairs, "then the woman, who lodged in the same house, started against him. He was in the room, and she was against him. He replied, 'I will gouge your eye out.' She then, with a 'spindle' which she held in her hand, gouged out his eye, which broke like the yolk of an egg. He went to the London Hospital, and remained there until the previous day. That morning the woman came up to him and asked him to drink with her. Because he would not do so, she commenced beating him in a very violent manner, saying, 'You have only got one eye. I gouged out your eye, and I'll knock out the other one for you.' She was a most violent woman, and had been tried for killing another woman.—Mr. Lushington ordered a warrant to be issued for the woman's apprehension for causing serious bodily harm.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING CASE ON A LONDON RAILWAY.

At the Marylebone Police Court on Friday, a smart-looking young man, named William Crutchley, described as a commercial traveller, of East-street, Marylebone, was charged with wilfully discharging a revolver while in a third-class carriage on the London and North-Western Railway, between Willesden Junction and Queen's Park. Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, defended.—Joseph Field, of King's Yard, Bayham, said he was riding from Bushey to Euston on Thursday night, in a London and North-Western train, and at Willesden Junction the prisoner got into the carriage. The witness was rather drowsy, and consequently did not notice much that was going on, but immediately afterwards he was alarmed by the discharge of firearms, and a bullet whizzed close by his head. At Queen's Park he shouted for the guard, and the prisoner begged he would not make any alarm, as it was all an accident. The prisoner's right hand was bleeding very much, and he was talking to another passenger, and explaining that he had previously discharged the revolver and had accidentally shot two of the fingers on his right hand.—By Mr. Cooke: The prisoner was a stranger to me, and they had no conversation prior to the shooting; in fact, he did not see the revolver until after the prisoner discharged it. Then he saw it on the seat by the prisoner's side, and he took it and put it into his pocket and refused to give it up to the prisoner.—Cross-examined: He felt the shot pass close by his ear. He did not hear what the prisoner's explanation was. Police-constable Dawson, 528 B, said the prisoner was given into his custody at Chalk Farm. The prisoner explained that he was a traveller, and was attacked by two men in a lane near Willesden Junction, and when they demanded his money he drew out his revolver and discharged three barrels. In firing of the last one he injured two of his fingers. Afterwards he got into the train, and was explaining to a fellow-passenger what had happened, and was showing how he had acted, when the revolver accidentally went off.—The Magistrate: How many barrels were discharged?—The Constable: Four, and two remained loaded.—Sergeant Grummit, 28, said he went to the railway early that morning and discovered blood on the carriage in which the prisoner was supposed to have ridden, but no further damage was observable.—For the defence, Mr. Palmer said his client often had a large sum of money with him, and he carried a revolver for his own protection, and he hoped the magistrate would discharge the prisoner.—Mr. Cooke said he could not discharge a person who chose to carry a revolver about with him—it was a dangerous practice.—Mr. Palmer said it was true the magistrates condemned the practice, but his client carried the weapon for his own protection, which made a great deal of difference.—Mr. Cooke said he should remand the prisoner, and offered to admit him to bail in two sureties of £25 each.

We are requested to state that in our report last week of the presentation of certificates from St. John's Ambulance Association to the members of the Holborn Cycling Club, the name of Mr. E. J. Bromley was given as that of the chairman, whereas it was Mr. Frank Jackson who presided on the occasion.

STRANGE AFFRAY AT SHEPHERD-FIELD.

A Father's Revenge.

Shortly before nine o'clock on Wednesday night two reports from a revolver were heard in quick succession in High-street, Sheffield, and Police-constable Pittaway, who was close at hand, found two men struggling on the pavement, and a crowd shouting, "Seize him." Seize him! One man, who turned out to be Ralph Williamson, a confectionery manufacturer, of High-street, had a six-chambered revolver in his hand, two chambers of which had been fired; the other, Horace Bridges, a blacksmith, had a heavy stick weighted with metal. Both men were bleeding profusely. Police-constable Parkinson followed sharply on the other constable, and the two men were taken to the police office, William Williamson, Bridges of having gone to his house on Tuesday evening and threatened to do for him. Fearing attack he armed himself with a revolver. Bridges, he says, struck him over the head a savage blow, and to protect himself he drew his revolver. Both shots missed Bridges, but one bullet grazed the leg of a lad who was standing near. Bridges does not deny having struck Williamson, against whom he makes a serious charge in regard to his daughter, whom he alleges was seduced by Williamson. No. This charge Williamson repudiates. At the police office Williamson was charged with shooting at Bridges with intent to murder.—The prisoner was brought up at the Sheffield Police Court on Thursday and remanded.

AMUSING BREACH OF PROMISE.

At the Middlesex Sheriff's Court on Thursday, before Mr. Under-sheriff Burchell and a jury, the case of Mary Ann Henderson v. William Frogley, an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which judgment had been allowed to go by default, came on for the assessment of damages. Mr. Morton appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Lewis Glyn for the defendant.—Counsel, in opening the case, said his client was the daughter of Mr. Henderson, of the firm of Messrs. Tough and Henderson, Thames, barge-owners, and the defendant was a member of the firm of Messrs. J. and W. Frogley, who are also barge-owners engaged on the river. The parties first met in the spring of 1872, and in the following August they became engaged. This state of things continued for eighteen months, and then defendant discontinued his visits. Eleven years afterwards, in 1885, the parties again met, and another engagement was entered into. A ring was given to the plaintiff, and matters went on smoothly until the autumn of 1887, after which the lover again discontinued his attentions, and never afterwards communicated with her. He had written letters to her, in which he addressed her as "Dear Toyer," and signed himself, "Your affectionate lover, William." Plaintiff confirmed in evidence the statement of counsel, and said that on the night in August when she last saw the defendant he left her as usual.—Mr. Morton: What was that?—He kissed me (laughter)—and told me he would see me on the following Wednesday. I have never seen him since.—In cross-examination the witness denied that she first proposed to renew the engagement in 1885.—Mr. Glyn: I know it was not less year; but, as a matter of fact, now, did you not suggest to him that you two could do worse than get married. (Laughter.) I did not say so to him.—Did you not say, "You might do worse than have me?" (Laughter.) No answer.—Did not the suggestion come from you?—Don't recollect.—Will you undertake to say that you don't recollect.—The Under-sheriff: Did the suggestion that you should renew the engagement come from you?—Plaintiff: No; sir; it was himself.—Mr. Glyn: On the Sunday in August, 1887, when you last met, were you not a little out of temper?—I am never out of temper. (Laughter.) I heard that he was going to run in a match, and I had a great objection to this, but I did not say that he was not fit to associate with me if he did such a thing. (Laughter.)—On this occasion did you and all the family regularly pitch in to help follow? (Laughter.) No; we did not.—Further questioned, witness said she could live on £200 a year, but was willing to have married on less. She said with her parents at No. 6, Elm Grove, Ryelands, and defendant lived at No. 23, Elderfield-road, Clapton Park.—The defendant, on being called, described himself as a lighter-man, and said he had an interest in only four barges. Lately he had been earning only £1 a week, and was kept by his mother. Plaintiff proposed to marry him, not because he was poor, but because he was a proper sort of girl, his mother would have assisted him. (Laughter.) Plaintiff wanted a mansion, but he could not afford to keep one servant, much less two or three. (Renewed laughter.)—Mr. Glyn: Now, brush yourself up. Did you write any letters to the plaintiff, or did you get some one to write for you? I was on the water, and I got my brother to write to her.—The Under-sheriff: That was a rather vicious sort of thing. (Laughter.) In reply to further questions, the defendant said that the Sunday when they last met plaintiff said to him, "You are going to run, are you?"—What did you say? I did not answer.—What did she say then?—He said, "You're a pretty object." (Great laughter.)—What did you say to that?—I did not say anything.—What took place?—The mother came in.—What did she do? She said I was not a fit associate for her daughter from the company I kept, and I had been turned out of a public-house.—Was there anything said about your mother? She was a low common woman.—Who said that? The mother.—Did you say anything? I kept quiet. (Laughter.) The father said I did not pay any one, and that I had been summoned. I denied it, and my mother said it was a lie. (Laughter.) The conversation went on for nearly two hours.—Did you keep quiet all the time? It must have required the patience of Job. Nearly all the time, and I then left without any supper.—In cross-examination, defendant denied kissing plaintiff on the Sunday night when they last parted, and it was not the knowledge that the day of the wedding had been twice previously fixed.—A good deal of evidence was taken with a view to testing the means of the defendant, and it was stated that last year he lost £200 in gambling upon the turf.—The learned under-sheriff, in summing-up, advised the award of moderate damages, and the jury gave a verdict for £100.

SERIOUS FIRE IN TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

A great fire broke out at twenty-five minutes past four o'clock on Friday afternoon, at Messrs. Hewitson, Milner, and Therton's furniture warehouse, Tottenham-court-road. Though ten engines were soon at work playing on the fire, the whole of the building was nearly burned down. The Hungarian vineyards infested with phylloxera near an area of about 400 acres.

By MRS. LYNN LINTON.

CHAPTER V.

It was a proud day for Miles Stagg when Mr. Redhill's agent wrote to him offering him that parcel of land known as the Redhill Braces for such an enormous sum; which, truth to say, was about three times its market value. One-third he

CHAPTER VI.
STAR OR MOONLIGHT.

The Earl of Kingshouse was devoted to astronomy; the countess to embroidery. Between

Warned by her mother's words and with all her conscience roused, Estelle took heart of grace for her charitable work, and the next time that Caleb Stagg suffered himself to be caught she was as sweet and kind and gentle that her trodden words scarce knew on what leaf he was resting, nor what bird was singing there in the bushes overhead. As he sat by her side while she showed him her drawings, his purd-dog face beamed with innocence and glory, and his round eyes shone with a light that went near to redeem their insignificance. He had a look that look of being, as it were, coated with bliss.

(To be continued.)

AS A PREVENTIVE OF CHAPPED HANDS Nothing is equal to DIEHDGE CHEAL ALL, the only ENGLISH REMEDY for Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Chilblains, and other complaints incidental to our cold damp climate. It is used largely by the numerous classes whose hands are constantly exposed to wet and cold. Of all chemists, 1s. 1d.—Sole Proprietors, BAILEY & SON, 25, Farringdon-street, London—(C&A.)

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY

DEATH OF A GIANTESS.
There has just died in Leicestershire a highly

There has just died in Leicestershire a highly accomplished young lady, who, although only 19

years old, measured over 7ft. in height, and weighed nearly 20st. Her hands and feet were correspondingly large, and gloves had to be specially made for her in Paris. Her extraordinary proportions were a source of trouble to the lady, and, as her family were well-to-do, she lived in comparative seclusion.

EXTRAORDINARY TREATMENT OF

EXTRAORDINARY TREATMENT OF A PHILLO.
At Westminster Police Court on Wednesday, Thomas Harris, 33, chair-casser, and Sophie, his wife, were charged before Mr. Cooke, the former with being drunk and disorderly and with assaulting Police-constable Kent, 387 B, and the latter with the first-mentioned offence only.—The prisoners, both the worse for drink, were lighting on Tuesday afternoon in Franklin's-row, Chelsea, a gas lamp, and in the process of so doing a baby, which was pulled about in a frightful manner suggestive of occasioning it serious injury. When taken into custody, the male prisoner closed with Police-constable Kent, tried to throw him, and struck him with his clenched fist under the ear. The accused were lodged at the station, and a considerable time elapsed before they made a communication which induced a police-constable to go to the significant small, dirty, foul-smelling room in Dove court, Chelsea, where the policeman found a child, 2½ years old, tied up by a very thick cord to the handle of a heavy box. The cord went round the child's waist and prevented it moving. The witness had to burst the door open to get to the child, and there was no one to take care of it or see to it in any way.—Mr. Witness: Was there any firing in the room?—A. Yes. Witness: Did you find any other thing, such as an apple on the box?—I did. The child had been tied up for at least four hours, and I very-did it to the workhouse.—The male prisoner said they were in the habit of trying up the children when they went out, so that it should not run about and get upon the chairs.—Mr. Cooke said at present he had only to deal with the offence against him.—There was a Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children, who might perhaps take up the case. He fined the women 3s. 6d., or one day, for being drunk, and sentenced the man to fourteen days' hard labour.

SALE OF FRESH-WATER FISH

Sir,—Since writing my last on the use of fish in Petticoat-lane, and which has appeared, I have in four different papers, several fresh matters have come out. First, a letter signed "W." telling us to "watch the 3.8 a.m. train from New Bridge Station to Broad-street, and we shall see where the fish go to. Next, another writes to me, saying he believes the barrowmen net at night. Next, my son told me of a Mr. Hodderden, who lives there, that barges have drag nets fastened under them. I have been told this several times myself, but I never could see any; but I once saw a barge going along at Broxbourne with a metal spinning bait from each side of the stern, and a perch lying in the barge. Next, we have the hon. secretary of the Clapton Club, in last Sunday's "Punch," who tells me that he has been told of a net in Leadenhall Market. Next, I am informed by an angler that he has seen live carp and perch in footbaths, or something very much like them, in Petticoat-lane. I wish there were many more who would come out like the Clapton secretary to try and put a stop to this sort of thing. Next, in the Herford paper, there is a man captured at Ware, I see, by Mr. Green, of the engine-house, who has 40 fish in a net, and it says, worth £3 or £4, would be destroyed. Did he go to all that expense to catch fish for his own eating? I leave my true brother anglers to their own thoughts. And now to an explanation. Some time ago Mr. Wade waited upon the Woolwich Brothers respecting the weighing-in of six-inch bream, from eye to tail, which came from Tonbridge and Dagenham, and he was shown the Fish Dealers' Guide, and told that he had seen some of us had held annual tickets of that society. We have discontinued it long ago, and always thought it too small; but Medway and Dagenham bream are not Thames bream.—Yours truly, H. PAGE, Secretary Woolwich Brothers.

It is estimated that 8,100,000 dollars were spent for bustles in America last year.

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MAPLE AND CO.—BORDERED CARPETS.
 M Wilton pile, very beautiful designs and cheap effects, 12ft. 6in. by 9ft. 6in. Last of other sizes free on application to MAPLE and CO., Carpet Factors, Tottenham Court-road, London.

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 M Wilton pile, very beautiful designs and cheap effects, 12ft. 6in. by 9ft. 6in. Last of other sizes on application to MAPLE and CO., European and Oriental Carpet Warehouse, Tottenham Court-road, London.

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MAPLE and CO.—CARPETS.—Thousands of Yarns or Brussels and other Carpets suitable for studies, schools, school rooms, or other purposes where durability at a low price is an object. Patterns free.—MAPLE and Co., Tottenham Court-road.

MAPLE and CO.'S FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, the largest in the world. Acres of show-rooms, for the display of first-class furniture ready for immediate delivery. Jewellery every day from all parts of the globe. No family or individual can afford to be without a visit to this establishment, it being one of the sights in London. To expose merchants an unusual advantage is offered. Having large space, all goods are put on view for the examination of experienced buyers.—MAPLE and CO., Tottenham Court-road, and 24, Newmarket and Finsbury, Finsbury.

OUR OMNIBUS.

THE POLITICIAN.

If any person doubts that the Kerry farmer—Fitzmaurice—owed his death to the instrumentality of the National League, all scepticism must be removed on reading the terms in which the local branch of the league denounced the poor old man. Here is the ukase, word for word:—"Resolved, that as James Fitzmaurice, of Abahag, still persists in allowing his cattle to graze on the farm from which his brother Edmund was recently ejected, and refuses to give any explanation to this League in extenuation of his conduct, we hereby call on the public to treat him as a land-grabber of the most infamous type." This resolution was passed in last June; rigid boycotting at once followed. Now, Fitzmaurice is murdered; behold, then, cause and effect linked together by an irresistible chain of evidence.

Mr. Caine should certainly apologise to the Clapham police for the grave wrong which he has done them. During the sentimental shrieking to which the Cass case gave rise, Mr. Caine added his voice to the hubbub by charging the police at Clapham with systematically black-mailing prostitutes. Coming from an M.P. of some mark, the accusation was a serious one, and Sir Charles Warren most rightly instituted searching official inquiry. But neither Mr. Caine nor any other gossipmonger came forward with a single scrap of evidence, and the case against the police consequently broke down completely. This should be a warning to the public at large not to give credence to the defamatory falsehoods which the ill-disposed put into circulation in order to prejudice the custodians of law and order.

Although Paddy howls terribly about the iniquitous high rents of which he professes to be the victim, he shows himself an eager bidder whenever the tenant's interest in any good farm comes into the market. In the case of a holding of 200 acres on the O'Grady estate, rented at two guineas an acre, the tenant right was sold for 1,350 guineas. This sum, capitalised at 5 per cent., represents a permanent addition of about 6s. 6d. to the rent per acre, and no doubt the purchaser will hereafter make it a grievance that he cannot earn a living out of the farm.

Riotous mobs have a far worse time of it abroad than in England, despite the tall talk of the windy demagogues who bellow about the "brutality" of a London police. In an account of a disturbance at Shenandoah, United States, I read that the police "fired their pistols into the mob, wounding six men." But this was nothing to what happened at the famous Rio Tinto mine, in Spain, the other day. A number of miners on strike behaved so outrageously that the military had to be called out, "and the result was that fifteen of the rioters were killed and many wounded."

The efforts made by the Caucus to insure Mr. Gladstone a grand reception on his landing at Folkestone were quite pathetic in their earnestness. It is said, that a telegram was sent to him, entreating him to defer his arrival should the ground happen to be covered with snow. The funniest part of the business was the prominent part assigned by Mr. Schnadhorst to the "Kent Liberal Council," the object being to give the demonstration of welcome a spontaneous aspect. You are a true humorist, Mr. Schnadhorst; your Lieutenant Cole himself does not make his puppets act more amusingly.

According to the Radical theory, a landowner is a member utterly destitute of any bowels of compassion—a regular Shylock, who insists on exacting the full pound of flesh due to him from his unfortunate debtor. Well, Lady Northwick is not of that sort, at all events. This benevolent aristocrat has not only remitted all arrears due from her late husband's tenantry, but has knuckled off half a year's rent, thus presenting them with £12,000 as a free gift. When will Lord Ripon and Lord Rosebery copy Lady Northwick's example? They are very much richer than she is, and could better afford to make a proportionate sacrifice.

It really seems quite impossible for Separatist speakers to keep from lying. Here is Mr. Halley Stewart, the Radical member for the Spalding Division, and a respectable man in his way, lending his nimble tongue to stark untruths. In a speech he lately delivered he asserted that Lord and Lady Northwick had never read a line of newspapers, of which they are the proprietors. "Absolutely false," it is pure unadulterated fiction, without the least resemblance to the truth.

"That's typical of the political situation," sentimentally observed Sir William Harcourt on reading the account of the accident to Middlesex at Dublin. "Poor Erin has trusted her head in the mouth of the British lion, and the brute has closed his jaws on her." Good, Sir William; that is very good for you. But the lion at Dublin, please to remember, did not close his jaws until he was tired of keeping them open, and that's just the case with the British lion and Erin. He has allowed the bullying lady to plague him for years, and now he gives her a gentle hint that his patience is worn out.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

Though the report of the Jockey Club's special meeting at Lord Hastings' contains a good deal that is interesting, no useful purpose would be served by my quoting it at length. Briefly, the general meeting of the Jockey Club was convened to consider what ought to be done to clear up the charges opened at the Gimcrack Club dinner. Lord Durham, who made the now well-known speech, desired that he might be called upon to make good his case, or take the consequences of being found guilty. Sir George Chetwynd's suit for slander and libel, Sir George wanted the matters at issue investigated by the Jockey Club. One court would do as well as the other provided that the club had power to examine witnesses on oath. After considerable discussion it was agreed that Sir George be advised to bring an action against the Earl of Durham, who had removed change was apparent on the 4th inst., when it may be said to have commenced. The race and pace were well on the feed, while one angler was fortunate enough to capture a 5lb. pike at Teddington Weir, and another, fishing from the bank, hooked and landed a 4lb. barbel when trying for roach. It should be remembered, when roach fishing, that there is a chance, and a good one, of hooking a large barbel, and for this reason I would recommend always using a running line in preference to fishing in the Lea style, with a tight line.

I admit, of course, that it is possible to land a 4lb. barbel on a tight roach line, and have myself seen a 5lb. pike brought to bank, but it requires the exercise of a skill and patience not possessed by a fisherman who is fishing for roach. The principal objection to fishing with a running line is that it is apt to get slack between the rings of the rod, and if it is so at the moment of striking the fish nothing results beyond the loss of a bait. This difficulty can, however, be overcome by fastening a small piece of matchwood crossways on the running line, which can then be wound in on a check winch until it is stopped by the piece of wood coming in contact with the top ring of the rod, leaving such a length of line as it may be thought desirable to fish with, and no obstacle to its running out.

The incident which I mention above of the pike being taken on a roach line, has always struck me as being a somewhat curious one. I was fishing with a friend for roach, by using paste and a small red worm. Suddenly, the fish rose, and I did not bring on the feed, probably for the reason that the pike were, and the former were too much occupied in avoiding being made a meal of, to take a meal themselves. About midday, after a

favourite for the Watford Hurdle, beat four opponents rather easily. Merry Maiden might not have won the Birmingham Grand Annual had not Lord Lumley declined to try. The Qualifying Hunters' Steeplechase went to Parang, owned by a plucky young sportsman, Mr. R. Moncrieff, who will ride well presently. If I recollect right, Mr. Moncrieff was in the Eden chase, the day's sport wound up with Burford's success in the Yorkshire Flat Race. The stewards reported Mr. Jonathan Riste for suspicious riding on West Wind.

On Wednesday, at Four Oaks, Mr. Moncrieff was up on Parang, when he beat Bracy and Soudan for the Harrington Hunters' Steeplechase. A capital field turned out for the Four Oaks National Hurdle Race. Dan Dancer, I am sorry to say, found the weight too big. Finbasket, who landed a good stake for the stable, has been a disappointing customer, and it was time that he gave his friends a turn. Peake, who rode Carvald, was called upon by the stewards to explain his riding, and reported to the G.N.H. Committee. Mr. Charley Lane, who generally wins at the meeting, scored with Levanter in the Eddington Steeplechase against three opponents. Bonny Belle, who took the Selling Hurdle Race, had only two to beat; and Signal Shot met only one for the Middleton Hunters' Plate.

We had fine weather, a good company, large fields, and a rule, and capital sport at Kempton on Wednesday. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was present to see Hobenlinden win the Naval and Military Steeplechase, which he very easily did from Parthenia, his solitary opponent. Passing Shower, the second favourite, won the Middlesex Hunters' Flat Race, after a line set-to with the colt by Struan—Luez.

A capital field turned out for the Stewards' Steeplechase, which fell to Brave, and saw the last of poor Merced, who broke a leg and was shot. After seeing Brave perform at Croydon, I followed him for a while, being persuaded that he ought to have very nearly won at Woodside. He ran disappointingly, however, and I gave him up. On Wednesday, he and Sir George Elliot soon had a big field settled, and the outsider readily beat the favourite, Sir George Elliot, in the run home.

The Kempton Hurdle Race saw Wine Sour, another 10 to 1 chance, get home, with something to spare, from selection. Kinfauns, and eleven others. Old Cortolvin came out much the better for a rest, and got the better of Co-Heiress in a hard race for the Littleton Qualifying Steeplechase. At one time, within the distance, Co-Heiress looked like winning, but Cortolvin beat her for staying. Towards the finish of the betting there was a great run on Assassin, who very easily took the Halford Maiden Hurdle Race.

Shaw and Shewbury's team on Tuesday beat an eleven of United Australia at Sydney. The match was started on a wet but not bad pitch, which was a great deal after the first innings a side. The Australians began with 282, to which our people answered with 295. In the second innings the wicket had gone all to pieces. Combined Australia went out for 83, and left our side to make 51 to win, a task they accomplished for five wickets.

At the cricket council meeting on Wednesday, Yorkshire's proposal to amend the law of the game was carried by eleven votes to three, while the counties did not vote. The proposal to run boundary hits out was not carried. I do not see how such a scheme could be made to work. W.G. Grace's proposal that all county matches shall commence at noon on the first day, and at eleven a.m. on the others, was unanimously accepted.

The new rule of 1 lb w will now read, if approved by the Marylebone Club:—A batsman shall be out if with any part of his person he is in the straight line from wicket to wicket he steps a ball which, in the opinion of the umpire, would have hit the wicket.

In the draw for the Football Association semi-final round the cracks are separated, so that in all probability they will play the final tie between them. The protest against the Derby Junction was decided in their favour.

Except that Knifton has offered to accept Sullivan's proposals to Smith, and will box him six rounds for the £200 offered if he can keep going, and fight him with the knuckles for £200 a side for four after Sullivan and Mitchell meet, there is little news in fighting circles. Sullivan was on view at Kempton Park, and looked as if he had been wasting, not wisely, but too fast. Mitchell has gone into regular training.

Pat Sheedy has revenged himself for not seeing the Smith-Kilrain fight by procuring the arrest of E. K. Fox for promoting prize fighting. Nice man, Sheedy, who lived for years out of boxing exhibitions.

Charles Carr and his backer, Mr. Thompson, have quarrelled. The latter has in consequence withdrawn his challenge for Carr to scull the winner of next Monday's match.

W. J. Kendall, who styles himself America's champion swimmer for endurance, and states that he swam Niagara rapids and whirlpool—an assertion I shall not readily believe—has arrived, and offered to meet any of our men. Beckwith, senior, has replied with the proposal to match either Willie or Charles against him.

Our men are not doing too well in the six days' go-as-you-please race at Madison-square Gardens, New York. At the end of the third day we had two cripples in the first six—Sinclair, with 212 miles; and Connor, with 191. Albert led with 311 miles. Panchal, a little man, well known here, 305, was second; and two others had scored 236 miles.

Two important billiard matches have been made. Peall is to play White 10,000 up, spot-stroke barrel, and give 2,000 start, for £200 a side. Peall is also to play Mitchell 15,000 up, all in, for £100 a side.

OLD IZAAK.

If the present mild weather continues, good sport ought to be the rule for the close of the fishing season 1887-88. The beneficial effect of the change was apparent on the 4th inst., when it may be said to have commenced. The race and pace were well on the feed, while one angler was fortunate enough to capture a 5lb. pike at Teddington Weir, and another, fishing from the bank, hooked and landed a 4lb. barbel when trying for roach. It should be remembered, when roach fishing, that there is a chance, and a good one, of hooking a large barbel, and for this reason I would recommend always using a running line in preference to fishing in the Lea style, with a tight line.

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prolonged study of the surrounding landscape such as anglers are apt to make when their float will not disappear, I looked down, and found, to my astonishment, that I had hooked, and turned out to my disgust to be a small 2lb. jack. Scarcely had I returned him to the water with my blessing, than a call from my friend told me that he was in difficulties. I hastened to him, and found him in a state of intense excitement, playing a pike on his tight roach line. Luckily, that fish had evidently been disappointed in love, or had got a mother's law, and realised that life was no longer worth living, for not one bold dash for freedom did it make. It was simply a fish for about ten minutes, between rapidly diving, and being coaxed to the top of the water again, and at last he dived into the landing net, which I had succeeded in placing beneath him, and, as far as this life was concerned, his troubles came to an end.

Some few weeks back, I think my colleague, "Buckland, Junior," in his invariably interesting and instructive notes, predicted the extinction of otters, but this does not seem likely to be carried out as regards the Thames. Along the banks of this river they are unfortunately, as far as angling is concerned, rapidly increasing in numbers, and a gentleman recently walking in the neighbourhood of Shepperton saw two large ones, evidently the bitch and the dog, with three youngsters, playing about on the edge of the stream, to which they betook themselves when they perceived the intruder. Reports are general from the fishing stations of their having been seen.

It is said that everything comes to the man who waits, and this evidently applies to angling as to other affairs of life. For an angler, a member of the Richmond Piscatorial Society, whom I have long known as most energetic and persevering in his following of the gentle art, with but small results, succeeded on the 1st of this month in taking at Twickenham a splendid roach weighing 1lb. 10oz. It was only captured after an exciting struggle, during which at one time the end line broke, but by a wonderful chance the fish was caught round a ring of the line, and it was practically landed on a tight line. This is certainly one of the finest roach ever taken out of the Thames tideway, and I should be much obliged to Mr. Hase, who seems to study and record notable captures, if he would inform me whether he knows of any to beat it.

Many of my readers will remember that last summer I mentioned the fact that a subscription list was opened for the benefit of a widow of the river-keeper, who was brutally murdered on the banks of the Exe when discharging his duties, and will be glad to hear that £174 has been collected for the purpose. Never did murderers more richly deserve hanging than they who out of this poor man's throat from ear to ear; but they have, I am sorry to say, so far escaped the hangman.

Some facts are too often forgotten when angling, and much bad sport is the result. First, that fish have a very long and keen sight; secondly, they hear very keenly, and are likely to cause a vibration of the water; and, thirdly, from the construction of the organs of smell it would appear that that sense is equally acute. Do not when fishing go nearer to the water than is necessary, and dress in dark clothes; do not walk about too much on the bank or in the punt, or talk; and do not mix up, or put on bait, with fingers smelling of tobacco.

Mr. Hase writes me:—
In doing the duties of probably the largest take of barbel the Thames has ever yielded, an error originating with the printer or myself has crept into your notes in the "People" this week. I have been, of course, credited with having taken "ten barbel, many of which weighed 5lb. and 6lb., and one 9lb." It should have been written, "over one hundred barbel," &c.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Last week I expressed the opinion that "S.M." was rather lucky than unlucky in possessing a canary which had abandoned singing for conversation. The bird it will be remembered, was represented as having learned to talk from a parrot, much to its owner's disgust. Another correspondent, "W.B.," is so much of my opinion that he has written me offering to swap "a splendid Hart Mountain canary and a Lancaster copy rooster, both day and night songsters, and fit for any singing contest in England," for the talking phenomenon. If "S.M." feels inclined for this deal, I will, on receiving his address, put him in communication with "W.B." Both gentlemen must bear in mind, however, that my responsibility begins and ends with bringing them together. "W.B." understands, of course, that the canary really talks, and not merely imitates ordinary sounds made by the parrot.

Another correspondent has a grey parrot which lately laid three eggs. This is not at all unusual for untrained hens to do. Somehow, however, nobody breeds these parrots. I should say that in a good large aviary, kept at a uniform temperature and furnished with hollowed logs, this might be done.

Mr. Young has a dog troubled with worms. He has given it acaia nut, but the animal is no better. Acaia nut generally cures a dog of this disease very speedily; in fact, I have never before heard of a case in which it failed, if properly administered. Perhaps, however, the dog was not starved for twenty-four hours previous to taking the medicine. This should always be done in dealing with worms.

The bird which "Clarence" has is evidently an Indian mynah. These birds are extremely clever talkers and whistlers, and belong to the same family as the starlings. As to the goodness of voice this one has had for the last two days, it is merely suffering from some passing indisposition, and will, probably, soon be well again.

Those who have animals or birds infested with parasites will do them no harm by testing the antidote recommended by Mr. F. Clump. This is to dust the places affected with a powder composed of equal parts of borax and turpentine, either internally or externally. My correspondent states that he has found it an infallible cure in the case of cats so afflicted. Should any of my readers test the powder, they will greatly oblige me by reporting the result.

I see by the accounts of recent fair sales that many descriptions have greatly deteriorated in value, more particularly beaver, white fox, lynx, and marten. This is somewhat singular; for are worn far more generally than used to be the case, and the tendency of the retail price is to go higher. Perhaps, Mr. Robottom can explain the anomaly presented by these antagonistic facts. Is the middleman taking too large a profit?

A method of bird catching, which is new to me, at all events, came to light the other day in a Birmingham Police Court. Three captive birds were suspended in the air by a string attached to an apparatus, for the purpose of decoys. What is the exact *modus operandi*? In any case, the method is abominably cruel, and I am rejoiced that the Birmingham magistrates showed their sense of its inhumanity by fining the rascally operators pretty heavily.

Mr. Stancombe has very kindly sent me the skull of a sea-lion (otaria jubata) from the Falkland Islands. These animals sometimes grow to the length of fourteen or fifteen feet. They get their name of "lion" from a mane on the neck of the male. One great outward difference between them and the true seals is that the latter have no external ears. The sea-lion, on the contrary, has a pair of ears, and is, therefore, not a true seal. Its skin, therefore, is of no commercial value. I have measured the skull sent to me, and find its dimensions to be—length, 14 inches; measure-

ment round nose, 17 inches; greatest girth 20 inches; length of upper canine tooth, 2 inches; length of lower canine tooth, 12 inches. I am certainly grateful to Mr. Stancombe for sending me this skull, for, besides its value to me, it shows that he takes some interest in my weekly notes. This is the second time I have received a skull from a reader; some little time ago, Mr. Taylor sent me a very fine one belonging to a turtle.

A few words about the place where this curiosity came from may not be amiss. The Falkland Islands are a group in the South Atlantic, some 320 miles from the South American coast, and rather farther south of the equator than London lies to the north. The climate is represented as exceptionally equable and healthy, the summers being cooler than ours and the winters warmer. Only one indigenous animal, a large and very fierce fox, exists on the islands, but cattle, pigs, and horses have been imported from the mainland. The population is still only about 1,000, including the British garrison, and as the area of the whole group amounts to 8,500 square miles, no inhabitants run little danger of overcrowding. No insects are to be seen, but the shore abounds with birds, fish, seals, and cetaceae. From the weather-beaten appearance of the skull, I judge that it must have been washed ashore and there remained for some time.

The other evening I paid a visit to Olympia to see the performing lions. They are marvellously docile and intelligent, rendering cheerful obedience to their teacher, with whom they appear to be on excellent terms. The litter of infant cubs is also an interesting sight. One can scarcely believe, when looking at these leonine babes, that they will develop into huge creatures, capable of killing human beings by a single blow of their paws. I delight in exhibitions of this character; they illustrate the mastery of man over the brute creation.

THE ACTOR.

I have seen and heard "Babette" for the second time, and, though my opinion of it is not greatly modified, still the modification is favourable to the piece, so far as it goes. The score contains three or four undeniably pretty airs. My favourites are the waltz duet and the "Kiss." The melody which opens the third act. The latter is really charming. Miss D'Arville sings admirably throughout, and Mr. George Walton has much to make up since the first night. He has altered his make-up altogether, and the result is advantageous. Miss Thompson has cut out both of her songs, which shows that she is superior to petty vanities.

The throng which was brought together on Wednesday evening to witness the production of Mrs. Campbell Praed's "Ariane" was in many respects interesting. Besides H.E.H. in a private box, there were, in the stalls, Mrs. Labouchere and Miss Fortescue, Mrs. George Edwards and Mr. Edmund Yates. In the dress circle were Miss Phillips and her sister, Miss Gabrielle Goldney, in addition to Miss Marie Linden and Miss Violet Vanbrugh, set free for this and a few other evenings by the regretted illness of Mr. Toole.

I have called "Ariane" Mrs. Campbell Praed's because it appears that Mr. Richard Lee is only partially responsible for the construction of the piece. I happen to know, however, that all that is best in the incidents of the third act is his, and I believe that the fourth act is also, virtually, of his contriving. The dialogue is wholly Mrs. Praed's, and it would be much the better for being cut down in the two first acts. The part of Mrs. Lomar's maid is cleverly played, by the way, by Miss Marie Wynter (Mrs. E. J. Benbrook), whom I first saw, I remember, when she was a member of one of Mr. D'Oyly Carte's opera companies.

On Monday afternoon, at the Vaudeville, Miss Helen Barry played, for the first time, the heroine in Mr. Scott Battison's effective little one-act piece called "After." Her predecessor—the "original"—in the part was Miss Sophie Eyre. I hear, by the way, that Mr. Battison is (or has been) collaborating with Mr. F.W. Broughton in a three-act drama. The combination should produce good results.

Miss Helen Barry should revive "A Lesson in Love," and play Mr. Sutherland, the handsome widow. It is one of the best of her impersonations. "Arkwright's Wife," in which she is to appear at the Prince of Wales's on Tuesday, looked from 1877, when it was first performed at Leeds, with Miss Barry in the title rôle. It was brought up to date the same year, when Miss Barry appeared her performance. The late Charles Kelly was the "original" Arkwright, and Steele Mackaye the "original" Peter Hayes. The play, it is well known, was adapted by Tom Taylor from a novel by John Saunders.

The five hundredth performance of "Dorothy" was the occasion of much enthusiasm at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Thursday evening. The house was crowded in every part, and looked dazzling with its new costumes, and fresh scenery, and the wealth of colour supplied by the posies of flowers which had been given away to every member of the audience. Encores were the order of the evening, and at the end every "principal" was called and re-called. The poetical epilogue by Mr. Bridgman was admirably delivered and heartily received. Mr. Leslie's speech was applauded to the echo, and the names of Collier and B. C. Stephenson (who was present) were saluted with salvos of cheering.

After midnight Mr. Leslie entertained a large party of friends at the Marlborough Rooms. His able aide-de-camp, Mr. Levenston, was a most efficient M.C., and the gathering was one literally of genius and beauty. One had the rare delight of seeing Nelly Farron in a frock, looking, moreover, for all the world as if she had never passed thirty. Fred Leslie was there, and Lomen and Marius, and Arthur Roberts, and charming Marion Hood, and Sylvia Grey, and clever little Miss Jones, and handsome Miss Wadman, and brilliant Miss Temple, and Mr. D'Oyly Carte, and Mr. Augustus Harris, and Mr. George Edwards, and other potent signors. When the party broke up I know not, but I suspect it reached home with the milkman.

Miss Ella Terriss, Mr. William Terriss's young, pretty, and intelligent daughter, has been engaged by Mr. Wyndham for three years, and her first part at the Criterion will be that which Miss Norriss is now playing in "Why Women Weep." By the way, among the rôles which she has performed in private is that of Sidney's sister in "Cupid's Messenger," in which she was very successful.

Miss Cooper-Parr, the American lady who recently debuted at the Novelty in "Siberia," has, I understand, accepted an offer to go on tour with "Siberia." Another American lady, the Countess de Brémont, who not so long ago appeared as Siebel in a scene from "Faust" at the Vaudeville, is credited with the intention of figuring in the course of the season, as the heroine of "As You Like It." She has a good stage presence and an excellent voice.

I am told pretty Miss Edith Chester (who was so charming in "Harvest" at the Princess's, and in "Dorothy" also) is about to return to the stage, which she left—it may be remembered—on the occasion of her marriage.

I gather that when Mr. John Lancaster (the husband of Miss Wallis) opens his theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue (and it is already rising above the ground) he will go in, to begin with, for a Shakespearean repertoire of course, with Miss Wallis as the leading lady. Miss Linda Dietz makes possibly be found playing "seconda" to the main actress. I hear the stage of the new theatre will be on a level with the street, and is to have a phenomenal number of exits.

"Don Quixote" is not the only drama by Mr.

Wills which Mr. Irving has in his possession. He has "Rienzi," and he has "King Arthur," and which he will produce first probably not even he himself knows at this moment. Don Quixote, as a character, should suit him to perfection; of King Arthur he might be expected to make much, while Miss Terry would be a poetical Guinevere.

Mr. Wills has adapted a famous novel—one of the classics of English literature—for a well-known London manager, but of this anon.

GENERAL CHATTER.

A domestic, not too well-favoured, lately confided to a feminine friend her desire to possess as beautiful a complexion as a certain lady. "Oh, that's easy enough," replied the friend; "you have only to get some enamel, white and pink, and make up your face." Delighted to know that loveliness was within her reach, the ill-favoured one thought she could not do better than lay in a supply of Aspinall's enamel. The effect was disastrous in the extreme. "Why, Sarah, you look just like a clown!" was her friend's exclamation, when meeting her after the enamel had been laid on.

"Who was this Sir Henry Maine whose death is announced?" asked a youth of his father. "Sir Henry Maine?" Let me think a moment," replied the latter. "Oh, I recollect, now; at one time he was chief commissioner of the metropolitan police. A very distinguished man, my boy; we are greatly indebted to him for the present efficiency of the force."

What nonsense does get into the daily papers when their editors are hard up for interesting "copy"? Here is the *Standard* actually publishing a letter complaining that the writer found great difficulty one day in passing through Fleet-street, owing to a great crowd having assembled to do honour to a certain eminent prize fighter. He admits, however, that did his best to keep the throng in motion. Where does the grievance come in, then? That's just what I fail to see. All crowds, whatever their objects, are nuisances in narrow thoroughfares, but I see no more harm in one collecting to stare at a brave bruiser than in a procession of Salvationists to Exeter Hall, or any other rowdy obstruction to traffic. Almost anything will collect a crowd in London; the Cockney dearly loves a gratis sensation.

"Soup, fish, entrées, joint, sweets, cheese, dessert; one shilling," such is the bill of fare that appears in the window of a foreign restaurant in Soho. Cheap, certainly—and nasty! I cannot answer the latter question, never having had courage to enter the place. But so far as the French names on the menu go, the dinner is full of promise. I wonder whether it was at this hostelry that a rural friend of mine lately dropped in, on whitebait thoughts intent. The cookery, he said, was excellent, but the bait had grown to the size of sprats, and had very much the same flavour.

Thinking of sprats reminds me of something which is almost as good in its way as the famous story of the "three black crows." Finding two of our little ones playing, the one with a microscopic sole and the other with a tiny smelt, I was told that these odd toys had come out of the insides of some sprats that the servants had partaken of. Thereupon, I was just on the point of writing an account to "Buckland, Junior," when it struck me that I had better make farther inquiry. "Yes, sir, the little fish came out of the sprats," replied the cook. "What, out of their insides?" "Well, I suppose so, sir; leastways, I found 'em among 'em." I did not write to "Buckland, Junior," and the gentle reader will not, therefore, find in his interesting column any anecdote illustrating the "voracity of the sprat."

Cardinal Manning is an excellent man in his way, but he certainly does not shine in public controversy. His late Socialist proposals for the amelioration of the condition of the unemployed were enforced by the dictum of a "very correspondent of the Times" shows, crime invariably decreases as employment diminishes, and vice versa. In winter our prisons have far fewer inmates than in summer. The cardinal should read up the subject thoroughly, instead of taking his ideas from Mr. Hyndman and his facts from "the man in the street."

Among my multitudinous acquaintances is a fashionable West-end milliner, one of the bill sawyers who never thinks of sending in a bill until it amounts to three guineas. The lady tells me that she is seriously considering the expediency of adding to her establishment a department for masher's costumes. "You see"—this is her explanation—"these young gentlemen like to look as feminine as possible, and masculine artists can rarely give that character to clothes." It is a good idea; the lovely masher would cotton to the notion of being measured by a pretty girl.

"Going to be a scarcity of water this summer, is there?" quoth old Mr. Chalkones on reading the warning letter from Sir J. R. Lawes, "must order in an extra supply of malt in the spring." The alarm was a different look to Mr. Pump-handle. "What water become scarce just when the weather is hottest?" exclaimed he in dismay; "if that happens, I fear we shall have to relax our rules and allow teetotallers to occasionally assuage their thirst with something stronger." But Mr. Simpson, the milk dealer, was best of all. "I'll just have to shut up shop," he roared, "if Lawes' prediction comes true."

Hurrah! Another eyesore obliterated! The palatial building named the Prince's Hotel, in Coventry-street, which has remained untenanted since its erection, is taken by the Lyric Club. One will no longer feel oppressed, therefore, by this gloomy hiatus between the glare of Leicester-square and the glitter of Piccadilly Circus. The Lyric will certainly have plenty of elbow room, the edifice being large enough to accommodate a couple of cavalry regiments, horses and all.

The Accident Insurance Company deserves credit for new development of advertising ingenuity. There has come to me a neat little envelope, made of stiff paper inscribed with the title of the company, and with the legend, "Always ready in case of accident." On opening the envelope, there stands revealed a piece of sticking plaster. D'ye see? This, it is, which is "always ready in case of accidents;" similarly, so ought a policy of insurance against accident always to be ready in the case of those who have others dependent on their bread-winning capacity.

THE LOUNGER.

Two new tenors and an extra "corner" man have been added to the Mohawk Minstrel troupe. The latter, in conjunction with Mr. Hunter, pre-pounds some good jokes.

The dramatic season at the Marylebone Theatre will commence on the 18th inst., with the revival of "The Romya Rye," in which Mr. and Mrs. Gascoigne will appear.

In all probability the shareholders in the Canterbury and Paragon Music Halls Company will receive a dividend of 11 per cent. per annum.

The dramatic season at the Surrey Theatre will commence on the 20th inst.

A revised version of the military sketch, "On Grand," with several elaborate scenes, has been produced at the South London Music Hall, where it proves an attractive feature in the programme.

The dramatic season at the Standard Theatre will commence on the 20th inst. with the production of a new sensational drama, entitled "The Lucky Shilling."

bay; 6th, Sheerness; 7th, Golden Hill; 8th, Portsmouth; 9th, Devonport. Depot, Londonderry.
No. 11.—SOUTH IRISH DIVISION.—1st Battery, Cape Town

Impregnable, Devonport
Indus, Devonport
Wanderer, China
Watchful, S. E. C. of Amer

THE NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY.

The secretary of the National Labour Party sent the following letter to the Parliamentary representatives of London:—"I am requested the executive committee to draw your attention to the following announcement:—Mr. Bauman M.P., intends to move next session, either at the request of the address, or by a resolution passed by the House of Commons, that the Government ought to discontinue practice of working overtime in Government yards and shops, so far as may be done without injury to the public service, and that in the execution of Government clothing contracts and others, o-

should be taken that the work is carried out on conditions of decency and humanity.' I

directed to ask whether you will vote in favour of such motion?"

THE SANITARY INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

A meeting was held on Saturday at the Society of Arts, convened by the Sanitary Assurance Association, for the purpose of enlisting the support of the public to the principle of a sanitary registration bill, proposed to be introduced during the forthcoming session of Parliament.—Joseph Fayler, M.D., &c., who presided, said he had no idea until he had seen the figures furnished by the Sanitary Assurance Association, that seemingly the best class of houses were often in the most insanitary condition. The conditions were frequently such that the marvel was not that any of their inmates were ill but that they were ever well. He

poisoning to an enormous amount was inevitable.

while apathetic, without never, a sad-
and loss of vitality, and the only
the Life Assurance Association, which
had done good work during eight ye-
was still engaged in endeavouring to pro-
improved sanitation in schools, hotels, asylu-
hospitals, and other buildings not at present
to legislative enactments, by securing
passing of a bill for the compulsory registra-
of buildings.—A paper read by Mr. Mark Ju-
explained what had already been done, concluding
with a resolution proposing that the com-
use of all buildings for public or semi-public
uses, under any arrangement for the water sup-
ply, drainage, and ventilation of it had been
treated as satisfactory by a properly qual-
ified person, and to provide for other houses a pu-
blic sanitary register for voluntary registration.—
This resolution was seconded by Sir V. H. K. Bar-
retton, and supported by Lord Chelmsford.

g; 2nd, Brudenell Carter, Dr. Willoughby, Mr.
ng; 6th, Leonard, C.E., Mr. Lewis Angell. C.E., and o

speakers. Dr. Carter instanced cases in hospitals and colleges of a university where the insanitary conditions had been such as almost to pass bounds of credibility. Compulsory registration would have averted the dire evils which had resulted therefrom, and would further reduce the general death-rate. The resolution was carried on a general discussion.—An additional clause was proposed by Mr. Angell, giving power to refuse to place any of the new buildings erected after January 1890, unless previously certified that the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory.—The proposal was supported by Mr. Jones, C.E., Surgeon-General, and Dr. Joseph Smith, and on being carried.—The usual vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

At Liverpool on Saturday two youths, named Blithe and Kirby, who had booked passage

On Oct. 10, 1918, at New York City, N.Y.,
the following persons were arrested as they were on the point of sailing
for Europe on the Cunard steamer Etruria:
They were charged with embezzling \$21.

Vacancies and Coming Contests
There are now vacancies in the following constituencies: Dundee, Dundee West, Dundee North, Merthyr Tydvil, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Limerick City. These seats are at present held by four Gladstonian Liberals, one Unionist Liberal, one Conservative, and one Nationalist member. Severe contests will be fought in five of the seven constituencies between the Unionist party and the Opposition, the exceptions being Merthyr Tydvil and Limerick City, where Gladstonian and a Nationalist are expected to be returned unopposed.

LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

Queen's Bench Division.

(Before Mr. Justice Wills and a Common Jury.)

CHRISTIAN EYE-KIDNAPING.—James v. Brown. In this case a plumber's assistant sought to recover damages for false imprisonment from a butcher, carrying on business at Raiton-road, district. The defendant pleaded reasonable and probable cause. Mr. Wills appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. McIntyre, Q.C., and Mr. Bethune represented the defendant. It appeared that on the 24th of December, 1887, plaintiff went with his employer to do some work in defendant's cellar. The defendant's wife, who managed the shop, the defendant being engaged elsewhere, suspected the plaintiff of taking some pork and a piece of beef from the brine tub in the cellar, and carrying the meat away in a carpet bag, and gave him into custody. He was brought up before the sitting magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court, who, on the 27th of December, dismissed the plaintiff on bail. The meat was not stolen at all, but that the missing joints had been sold, and the fact overlooked. The defendant's case was, however, that the meat was stolen, and as the plaintiff was thought to be the only person who had the opportunity of taking it, his wife had reasonable and probable cause for her action. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, finding that no fault had been committed. They assessed the damages at £25. Judgment accordingly.

Chancery Division.

AN INGENUOUS FRAUD.—Mr. Justice Kay had before him a petition by Miss Mary Maxwell for the payment to her of £5,000, wrongfully paid some years ago to a solicitor's clerk named William Bowden, supposed to be now in America. The fund formed a portion of the proceeds of the estate of the petitioner's grandfather, and was due to her upon her attaining the age of 21. She reached that age in 1886, and it was then discovered that the money had already been paid out of court. An investigation disclosed the fact that Bowden had forged an affidavit purporting to be signed by the petitioner, and declaring that the petitioner had attained the age of 21, and had produced a forged power of attorney, had obtained payment of the money from the solicitor, Mr. F. Liddard, who had been engaged to act for the petitioner. His lordship ordered the money to be paid by the Paymaster-general to the petitioner, but directed the solicitor to refund the amount paid by him to Bowden, and also to pay all the costs.

Central Criminal Court.

(Before Mr. Justice Hawkins.)

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Alfred Greenwood, 42, was indicted for the manslaughter of Elizabeth Gibbs. Mr. Poland and Mr. Mead prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. T. M. Phillips. On the afternoon of the 17th of December the deceased and her husband, who is an engraver, residing in Ebury-street, were on their way home, and about to cross Grosvenor-place towards Halkin-street. As they were doing so the prisoner, who was driving a ginger-beer van, came up at a rapid rate, and knocked the deceased and her husband down, inflicting such injuries thereby as caused the death of the former two or three days afterwards. The defence was that the affair was an accident. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Sentence was postponed.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF INSPECTOR LANDSOWN.—Inspector Charles Bowtell, otherwise Samuel Prince, 39, Jeweller, was charged with attempting to discharge a loaded revolver at Inspector Landsown, of the metropolitan police, with intent to murder him; another count in the indictment charged him with forging and uttering a banker's cheque for payment of £44, with intent to defraud; another count charged him with stealing a portmanteau and other articles, the property of Arthur Wilkins; another count, with stealing a portmanteau, the property of Colonel Logan. There were charges of larceny and false pretences in conjunction with another person. The shooting case was taken first. Full particulars of the case have already appeared in the People. It was alleged for the prosecution that on the evening of the 6th of January Lord Compton's butler, Arthur Wilkins, drove in a cab from St. Pancras Station to his master's house in Lennox Gardens, having previously placed on the top of the cab a portmanteau containing wearing apparel of Wilkins, and a cheque, made payable to him, for £44, on Drummond's bank. On reaching his destination he found that the portmanteau was gone. Next morning the prisoner went into Drummond's bank and presented the cheque for payment. The clerk told him it should be endorsed; he went, and soon afterwards returned with the cheque, with (so it was alleged) a forged endorsement. In the meantime Wilkins had gone to the bank to stop payment of the cheque, and on the prisoner returning he was confronted with Inspector Landsown. On being questioned the prisoner gave his name as John James Drummond, and said he had recovered the cheque from his partner, who lived at 145, Barnsbury-road. Landsown took the prisoner to that address, but the occupier said no person lived there, but a person of that name worked for him, and he added that an inquiry had been made that week about another cheque. On hearing that the prisoner said, "It's all up with me," and Landsown at once took him into custody. The prisoner afterwards attempted to escape from the cab, but Landsown seized him, and there was a struggle, Landsown overpowering him. The prisoner then pulled out his pocket a six-chambered revolver, and pulled the trigger. Fortunately, the hammer struck on a barrel that was empty, and no harm was done. Another struggle ensued, and the two rolled out of the cab into the street. The cabman and a driver came to Landsown's assistance, and the prisoner was finally overpowered, and taken to the station. The jury found the prisoner guilty of attempting to discharge the revolver with intent to do the prisoner grievous bodily harm. A previous conviction for felony was proved against him. The prisoner was then tried upon a second indictment for forging the endorsement to the cheque for £44. The evidence was the same with regard to the presentation of the stolen cheque. The jury found the prisoner guilty. There were several other indictments against the prisoner for forgery, jointly with another prisoner, and these were postponed to the next session. In the meantime judgment was rendered. The grand jury in this case highly complimented Inspector Landsown for the bravery he had displayed in the matter. The learned judge said he quite concurred in this, and he should be happy to order him a substantial reward, if he had the power to do so, and he would consider about it.

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THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF INSPECTOR LANDSOWN.—Inspector Charles Bowtell, otherwise Samuel Prince, 39, Jeweller, was charged with attempting to discharge a loaded revolver at Inspector Landsown, of the metropolitan police, with intent to murder him; another count in the indictment charged him with forging and uttering a banker's cheque for payment of £44, with intent to defraud; another count charged him with stealing a portmanteau and other articles, the property of Arthur Wilkins; another count, with stealing a portmanteau, the property of Colonel Logan. There were charges of larceny and false pretences in conjunction with another person. The shooting case was taken first. Full particulars of the case have already appeared in the People. It was alleged for the prosecution that on the evening of the 6th of January Lord Compton's butler, Arthur Wilkins, drove in a cab from St. Pancras Station to his master's house in Lennox Gardens, having previously placed on the top of the cab a portmanteau containing wearing apparel of Wilkins, and a cheque, made payable to him, for £44, on Drummond's bank. On reaching his destination he found that the portmanteau was gone. Next morning the prisoner went into Drummond's bank and presented the cheque for payment. The clerk told him it should be endorsed; he went, and soon afterwards returned with the cheque, with (so it was alleged) a forged endorsement. In the meantime Wilkins had gone to the bank to stop payment of the cheque, and on the prisoner returning he was confronted with Inspector Landsown. On being questioned the prisoner gave his name as John James Drummond, and said he had recovered the cheque from his partner, who lived at 145, Barnsbury-road. Landsown took the prisoner to that address, but the occupier said no person lived there, but a person of that name worked for him, and he added that an inquiry had been made that week about another cheque. On hearing that the prisoner said, "It's all up with me," and Landsown at once took him into custody. The prisoner afterwards attempted to escape from the cab, but Landsown seized him, and there was a struggle, Landsown overpowering him. The prisoner then pulled out his pocket a six-chambered revolver, and pulled the trigger. Fortunately, the hammer struck on a barrel that was empty, and no harm was done. Another struggle ensued, and the two rolled out of the cab into the street. The cabman and a driver came to Landsown's assistance, and the prisoner was finally overpowered, and taken to the station. The jury found the prisoner guilty of attempting to discharge the revolver with intent to do the prisoner grievous bodily harm. A previous conviction for felony was proved against him. The prisoner was then tried upon a second indictment for forging the endorsement to the cheque for £44. The evidence was the same with regard to the presentation of the stolen cheque. The jury found the prisoner guilty. There were several other indictments against the prisoner for forgery, jointly with another prisoner, and these were postponed to the next session. In the meantime judgment was rendered. The grand jury in this case highly complimented Inspector Landsown for the bravery he had displayed in the matter. The learned judge said he quite concurred in this, and he should be happy to order him a substantial reward, if he had the power to do so, and he would consider about it.

money by means of worthless cheques.—M. Leroux, a restaurant keeper, said that on the 24th of December the prisoner ordered refreshments, and on his presenting a bill for 12s. 6d. he handed him a cheque for £10, saying that he would go with him to the bank and see that it was cashed in the morning. He then asked that a small sum might be advanced to him, and witness handed 5s. under the belief that the cheque was a genuine one. The prisoner did not keep his promise, and the cheque was afterwards found to be a worthless one. Other cheques of a similar character were handed by the prisoner to Albert Trivier, a dealer in a stolen utensils, of Ebury-street, and to Joseph Schwartz, restaurant keeper, of Dean-street, to whom he was indebted for goods supplied. Owing to the absence of a witness from the bank from which the cheque book was issued, the prisoner was again remanded for a week.

AN "OTHELLO" TRIST.—Philip Panett, a young man wearing a plaid ulster, described as a house, of Caxton-street, Swansea, was charged on remand with a robbery at Rawling's Hotel, Jersey-street. The case has been previously reported. Mr. J. W. Harding, a merchant from China, was staying at the hotel, and missed some things from his bed-room. The prisoner was seen about the landing, and from suspicious that he was the stolen property, and subsequently upon him. Detective-sergeant Greete said that he had received a communication from Wales, stating that the prisoner had been twice convicted of felonies. He had been in a reformatory for five years, and had left it about five months. Since the remand he had been identified by no fewer than eighteen persons as a man who had committed larcenies at hotels in the metropolis. There was also a case of forgery, but at present the precise facts of that were unknown. Mr. Mansfield said that he knew all about the accused, as he had received a letter from the ship owner, detailing his antecedents. Lady Wyatt said she was at present staying at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington. About half past six p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th of January, she placed in a bag in her sitting-room three crown pieces, dated 1819, and locked it up. About eleven o'clock the next morning she found that the bag had been forced open. She missed two 25 Bank of England notes, the three crown pieces, some jubilee coins, a half rupee, gold and silver to the amount of £5 13s. 6d., two gold watches, and other property. Later in the day she missed two gold seals and silver one, as well as a gold ring from a drawer in the room. The two locks, which contained portraits of inestimable value, but since removed, the two seals and ring, and a bank-note, produced, were her property. She also identified one of the bank-notes shown to her by the police. Mr. Eldred, manager to Mr. T. M. Sutton, pawnbroker, of Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico, said that on the 25th of January the prisoner asked him if he purchased old gold. He produced the pendant and miniature case, and said he wanted £3 for them; that he came from Swansea, and that his address was Alexandra Buildings in that town. Witness gave him £2 15s. for the articles since identified as Lady Wyatt's. Mr. Rig, an assistant also in the employ of Mr. Sutton at his shop in Buckingham Palace-road, deposed to the prisoner, on the 26th of January, buying three gem rings for £14. He produced a gold keyless watch and two seals, and witness agreed to allow him £7 for them, and that amount was deducted from his account. Afterwards a description appeared in the police list, and information was given accordingly. The prisoner was again remanded, preparatory to his being committed for trial at the sessions.

Worship-street.

ROBBERY FROM THE GLOBE PARCELS EXPRESS.—William England, 15, a sorter in the employ of the Globe Parcels Express Company, Hopemaker-street, Finsbury, was charged with having stolen six silk handkerchiefs, value 12s. 6d., the property of the company. Evidence was given that a parcel containing silk handkerchiefs was forwarded to the company's office for delivery, and it was traced to the company on the 14th of January. Subsequently one of the employees of the firm found a silk handkerchief in a stockpile on the premises, and when he handed it over to the manager suspicion was aroused and inquiries made. Detective-sergeant Merony, G Division, discovered that the prisoner had been dealing in handkerchiefs and had sold one to a lad named Harlow. He then questioned the prisoner, who made some admissions, and eventually took him in charge. Three pocket handkerchiefs from the parcel were traced to him, and a remand was asked for.—Mr. Busby remanded the prisoner.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

—William Murray, 27, described as a cooper, of Bartlip-street, Hackney Wick, was charged on remand with having attempted self-destruction by taking a quantity of oxalic acid.—The evidence of Police-constable Christmas, 399 J, given on the last occasion, showed that the prisoner was pointed out to him on the 23rd ult. in the Wetherhall-road, Hackney, as a man who had taken poison, and the constable found the prisoner with his hand to his mouth eating something. He admitted when spoken to that he was swallowing oxalic acid, and he said that he was tired of his life, for he was out of work. His wife now attended the court, but the report from the police was that she was in a state of hysterics, and Mr. Busby thought it would be unsafe to set the prisoner at liberty. He ordered him to find two bail in £5 each for his good behaviour for six months.—The prisoner was sent to goal.

Thames.

GARROTTERS IN WHITECHAPEL.—Charles Walters, 17, and Henry Watson, 18, were charged with assaulting Herman Miller, a collector, of Ferndale-street, Hanwell, and stealing a leather bag, value £5.—At twelve o'clock on Friday night the prosecutor was walking along Commercial-road to find a lodging, and he went through Myrtle-street, Fildgate-street, and through the new road to Whitechapel. While in Fildgate-street he was pined him from behind, and he struggled and kicked about and shouted for help. He had previously seen four men following him about. They threw him to the ground, and he kicked about and called out, and they ran away. He got up and missed his bag and gave chase after the thieves, calling "Stop thief!" Walters was the man who took his bag. He was quite sober at the time.—Police-constable 358 H met Walters in Myrtle-street carrying a bag, and seeing the constable he threw down the bag and ran away. Walters then ran down and continued running, but seeing they were outpacing him, the constable blew his whistle. Walters stopped and said, "I believe they have caught the man, sir," and witness said, "Yes, and I shall take you to Leman-street Station, as I have not lost sight of you from the time I saw you with the bag." Witness took him back to Fildgate-street, where he saw Watson run into Grove-street, and he was apprehended by another constable. He found a bag, which the prosecutor identified as his property.—Francis Scott, 3

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

(Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 4 p.m. on Thursdays.)

The Commander-in-Chief has given his consent to three marching columns being formed up at Easter, but the Financial Secretary of the War Department will only provide for the usual grant of 4,500 men. Commanding officers have one week given them in which to send in the names and number of men who are desirous of taking part in the manoeuvres. As at present informed, none are desirous of marching to Portsmouth, so that one may reasonably assume that the columns will operate in the neighbourhood of Eastbourne and Dover. All the arrangements are placed in the hands of the commander of the Home District, who will have all the staff appointments at his disposal. I understand that already far more officers of regulars than can possibly be employed have sent in applications for employment at Easter. They are principally young men, who wish to avail themselves of every opportunity that is open to them of gaining instruction in the art of war, and who, not incorrectly, think Volunteer manoeuvres offer them a fine opportunity of acquiring instruction.

That a number of men will go to Portsmouth is beyond doubt, but their duties will be confined to the occupation of the forts and gunnery exercise. A few regiments will also be allowed to go into quarters at Aldershot, and it is not yet too late for application to be made by commanding officers to take their battalions to Shorncliffe, but the two great centres of attraction will doubtless be Dover and Eastbourne. At both these places the resident landowners are, I am glad to say, doing all they can to facilitate the passage of troops over their land, and the farmers appear to be willing to do all in their power to meet the views of their landlords.

No marching column is to be composed of more than 1,500 men, and the bulk of them will be at the headquarters of their brigades on the Thursday preceding Good Friday. The limitation of the number of men forming a column is a very judicious one, as they are just sufficient to be held well in hand by one officer. Besides, the question of supply is one of some importance, and the smaller the movable body the more easy it is for the men to obtain from shopkeepers on the route something beyond that which they carry in their haversacks.

I am glad to find that in the North there is to be a marching column formed up in Liverpool on Good Friday, which will consist of 1,500 men. As at present arranged, it will march to Black Ferry and from thence march to Chester, where it is expected it will come into collision with the 2nd Chester Rifle Volunteers. The next day there is to be some manoeuvring, and on Easter Monday the column will fall back on Black Ferry, and on its road skirmish with the 1st Chester Rifle Volunteers. This programme certainly possesses the merit of simplicity, and it is one which if carried out satisfactorily may encourage a future effort being made on a broader and more extensive scale than ever for this year.

The Submarine Company of the 1st L.E.V. is to be disbanded, as the colonel of that regiment does not see his way to transfer his company to the Mersey division of the Volunteer Submarine Miners. From all accounts this company has done very good service in the past, and although it is natural enough that no colonel would approve of having one of his companies taken away from him, it is a pity that the experience gained by the men in one particular branch of their profession should to a great extent be lost to the country they have served so well.

By the way, I wonder what our Volunteer Railway Corps is doing. In the current number of the *Illustrated Volunteer* the editor has written an interesting article on the French Railway Corps, in the course of which he claims for the Germans the credit of being the first to utilise railways as the means of rapidly moving troops. In these days of rapid movement 30,000 Volunteers can be transported over one line of railway in a few hours, and sent home again the same day. It appears almost ludicrous that so late as 1861 it was gravely contended that railway travelling tended to impair the discipline of the troops and to lessen their powers of marching. Twelve years after this it was discovered that Sherman's volunteer army could not march to Atlanta without the aid of a railway, or from there to the sea without tearing up the metals.

Although of late it has been the fashion to urge our Government to at once arm our troops with magazine rifles, I have somewhat reluctantly come to the conclusion that they were quite right in resisting for a time the clamour raised in favour of their immediate introduction. One or more continental governments have discovered to their cost that the patterns they have adopted have proved utterly unfit for service, and that they now have either to alter them or to have fresh ones made of improved patterns. The six months' experience which we have had of the Enfield pattern rifle will cost but little, and the delay in their manufacture on an extensive scale will, if the weapon prove a satisfactory one, be to the advantage of the country in the long run.

The 1st East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps has been selected among others to receive a "battery of position." Batteries are to be fully and efficiently horsed at least four times a year (one of which to be at the inspection); 412 per battery of four guns extra capitulation grant is allowed if the above conditions are complied with, and a favourable report received by the War Office. Farm harness to be used. Four officers, one staff-sergeant, and one trumpeter per battery, may be mounted.

The committee of the Royal Military Tournament, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, having been struck by the steady growth of the items on the expenditure side of the account, are necessarily anxious to curtail expenses as far as possible at the next annual display. It would almost appear that some of the items would be considerable reduction. The idea of the tournament was originally to benefit the military charities. Any steps taken by the committee to effect legitimate economies cannot fail to meet with the fullest approval of the services.

We notice that the current number of the *Naval and Military Magazine* contains, among other interesting articles, one on the worn cartridge belt, an invention which seems to have found great favour in the American service, the distinguishing characteristic being that it is made entirely of a heavy cotton fabric. The main fabric, or body of the belt, as well as the loops or thimbles which hold the cartridges, are woven in one solid piece, and are at one and the same time woven from the same loom, there being no sewing whatever in the entire belt. It is soft and pliable, and is more attractive and neater, and gives the wearer a more soldier-like appearance than either the box or pouch. The fact of its being recommended by General Sherman should be sufficient to ensure its favourable consideration by the War Office authorities.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, by the way, has produced its second coloured plate, a correct illustration of the dress, housings, and equipments of the Life Guards. Dr. Russell, it appears, has not retired from the editorship of that distinguished journal, but is only lying on his laurels for a time, during which Major White is editing the editorial pen.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

2nd Lancers.—Drill, Tuesday, at 8 p.m.; Somerset House, 8 p.m.; 3rd Lancers, 8 p.m.; 4th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 5th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 6th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 7th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 8th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 9th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 10th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 11th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 12th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 13th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 14th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 15th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 16th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 17th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 18th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 19th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 20th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 21st Lancers, 8 p.m.; 22nd Lancers, 8 p.m.; 23rd Lancers, 8 p.m.; 24th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 25th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 26th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 27th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 28th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 29th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 30th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 31st Lancers, 8 p.m.; 32nd Lancers, 8 p.m.; 33rd Lancers, 8 p.m.; 34th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 35th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 36th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 37th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 38th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 39th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 40th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 41st Lancers, 8 p.m.; 42nd Lancers, 8 p.m.; 43rd Lancers, 8 p.m.; 44th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 45th Lancers, 8 p.m.; 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